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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/014,308	11/13/2001	Scott D. Leapman	P1748US00	3163

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EXAMINER	
BONSHOCK, DENNIS G	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/014,308	LEAPMAN, SCOTT D.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dennis G. Bonshock	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 November 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13,15-18,20-27,31,34 and 35* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13, 15-18, 20, 21-27, 31, 34 and 35* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Final Rejection

Response to Amendment

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed on record in the file: Amendment as received on 11-03-2006.

2. Claims 1-35 have been examined.

Status of Claims:

3. Claims 1-6, 8-13, 15-18, 20, 21, 23-27, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gettemy et al., Patent #6,603,469, hereinafter Gettemy and Cheng, Patent Number: 5,956,022.

4. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gettemy, Cheng, and Kwon et al., Patent No.: US 7,043,691, hereafter Kwon.

5. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gettemy, Cheng, and Petty et al., Patent #6,546,263, hereinafter Petty.

6. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gettemy, Cheng, and Kim, Patent #5,670,972.

7. Claims 14, 19, 28-30, 32, and 33 have been cancelled by the applicant.

Information Disclosure Statement

8. The information disclosure statement filed 11-13-2001 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each cited foreign patent document; each non-patent literature publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all

other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-6, 8-13, 15-18, 20, 21, 23-27, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gettemy et al., Patent #6,603,469, hereinafter Gettemy and Cheng, Patent Number: 5,956,022.

3. With regard to claim 1, which teaches a method, comprising: detecting a fault condition, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-20, detecting when the battery falls below a certain predefined threshold. With regard to claim 1, further teaching determining a solution for correcting the fault condition, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-25, providing a message that allows the user to change the display to prolong battery life. With regard to claim 1, further teaching providing a graphical depiction, which illustrates the solution to the fault condition, wherein the graphical depiction is displayed on a display device, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-25, providing a message, on the display screen, that allows the user to change the display to prolong battery life. With regard to claim 1, further teaching determining a highly probable solution for correcting said fault condition an providing a first graphical depiction which

illustrates the highly probable solution, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-36, displaying a graphical depiction to the user suggesting the switch to monochrome, and this being a solution to a problem, where this maintains battery power until the battery energy return to normal levels, and the color mode can be reentered automatically. Gettemy further teaches, in column 1, lines 47-52, the user being given a screen message indicating that a battery recharge or replacement is needed (such as through use of the cradle with associated electrical connections [260] (see column 6, lines 16-24 and figure 4). With regard to claim 1, further teaching determining a further solution for correcting said fault and providing a further graphical detection which illustrates the further solution, Gettemy teaches, in column 9, lines 18-29, column 2, lines 15-28, and in figures 7-9, that if the display is already in monochrome mode and the battery energy level still falls below the critical level, then a critically low battery warning is provided to the user (telling them they need to charge).

Gettemy, however, doesn't explicitly teach the fault condition being a fault in a connection and completely eliminating the fault condition in the connection. Cheng teaches a system for providing the user with trouble-shooting help via a sequence of steps to help alleviate the problems (see column 1, lines 38-62 and column 2, lines 56-59), but further teaches providing trouble-shooting help to a user for issues related to the connection status of the monitor and possible methods to remove such problems (see column 1, lines 22-25, column 2, lines 43-59, and column 3, lines 18-21). The test system first displays trouble shooting steps to help the user establish the a connection to the video card (a no-picture state) (see column 2, lines 43-59) and then helps the

user test the color display function of the monitor (a partial picture state) (see column 2, lines 64 through column 3, line 21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Gettemy and Cheng before him at the time the invention was made to modify user assistance program of Gettemy to include the fault conditions relating to connection status and corresponding steps to alleviate such a fault. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this aids a user in determining a fault condition for a monitor and providing support for eliminating the fault.

4. With regard to claim 2, which teaches the fault condition being one of lack of connectivity, lack of alternating current electrical source, and low battery power, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-20, detecting when the battery falls below a certain predefined threshold.

5. With regard to claims 3 and 16, which teach the fault condition being detected by an absence of a signal, Cheng further teaches, in column 1, lines 21-25, a fault condition of a monitor not being plugged in.

6. With regard to claim 4, which teaches removing the graphical depiction when the fault condition has been corrected, Cheng further teaches, in column 2, lines 49-62, displaying a graphic depiction of steps to remove the problems, and once the problems are resolved, displaying the normal data from the computer system.

7. With regard to claims 5, 10, and 17, which teach the graphical depiction being one of static depiction and a animated depiction, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines

15-25 and in figure 10, providing a message, on the display screen, in the form of a static message.

8. With regard to claim 6, which teaches the fault condition in the connection is a lack of a video signal received by the display device from the personal computer, Cheng gfurther teaches, in column 1, lines 21-25, a fault condition of a monitor not being plugged in.

9. With regard to claim 8, which teaches a method comprising: providing a help routine including a list of functions an apparatus is capable of performing in response to activation by a user, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-25 and in figures 7-9, providing a message, on the display screen, that helps the user to prolong battery life by offering an option to change the display to prolong battery life, the functions the user is capable of performing are to <place in monochrome display mode> or <maintain display in color mode>. With regard to claim 8, further teaching receiving from a user a selection of a particular function, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-20, column 9, lines 5-17, and in figures 9 and 10, the receipt of a user selection of a command to leave in color or to change to mono. With regard to claim 8, further teaching responsive to the selection by the user, displaying a graphical depiction of at least one step for activating the particular function on a display device of the apparatus, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-20, column 9, lines 5-17, and in figures 9 and 10, the receipt of a user selection, through a graphical depiction of options, of command to leave in color or to change to mono, this function is then carried out. Gettemy further teaches, in column 9, lines 18-29, column 2, lines 15-28, and in figures 7-9, that if the display is already in

monochrome mode and the battery energy level still falls below the critical level, then a critically low battery warning is provided to the user (telling them they need to charge). Gettemy further teaches, in column 1, lines 47-52, the user being given a screen message indicating that a battery recharge or replacement is needed (such as through use of the cradle with associated electrical connections [260] (see column 6, lines 16-24 and figure 4).

Gettemy, however, doesn't explicitly teach the step system (of a routine) for correcting the fault. Cheng teaches a system for providing the user with trouble-shooting help to help alleviate the problems (see column 1, lines 38-62 and column 2, lines 56-59), but further teaches providing trouble-shooting help via a sequence of steps to assist the user to recognize and possible methods to remove such problems (see column 1, lines 22-25, column 2, lines 43-59, and column 3, lines 18-21). The test system first displays trouble shooting steps to help the user establish the a connection to the video card (a no-picture state) (see column 2, lines 43-59) and then helps the user test the color display function of the monitor (a partial picture state) (see column 2, lines 64 through column 3, line 21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Gettemy and Cheng before him at the time the invention was made to modify user assistance program of Gettemy to include the series of step for correcting a problem as did Chen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this aids a user in reaching a solution, via multiple stepwise possible solutions.

10. With regard to claim 9, which teaches providing a display suitable for a user to perform a first step in activating the particular function, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-20, column 9, lines 5-17, and in figures 9 and 10, the user providing a selection through a graphical depiction of options.

11. With regard to claims 11 and 18, which teach the graphical depiction being in color, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-20, the use of a color display.

12. With regard to claims 12, which teaches the apparatus being at least one of a cellular telephone, a personal digital assistant, a monitor, television, a remote control, a computer, a CD player, a DVD player, a digital storage medium player and a network device, Gettemy teaches, in column 1, line 66 through column 2, line 4, the system being implemented in a cell phone, PDA, etc.

13. With regard to claim 13, which teaches an apparatus, comprising: detecting means for detecting a fault connection, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-20, determining if the battery falls below a certain predefined threshold before displaying the options screen. With regard to claim 13, further teaching a controller coupled to the determining means, a memory coupled to the controller, and a display device coupled to the controller, Gettemy teaches, in column 6, lines 25-63, and in figure 5, the circuitry of the computer system comprising a processor, a controller, a memory unit, a display device, etc. all connected together. With regard to claim 13, further teaching displaying to the user an appropriate depiction of a highly probable solution, if a fault condition is detected, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-28 and in figures 7-9, displaying a graphical depiction to the user suggesting switching the display to a monochrome

mode. With regard to claim 13, further teaching determining a further solution for correcting said fault and providing a further graphical detection which illustrates the further solution, Gettemy teaches, in column 9, lines 18-29, column 2, lines 15-28, and in figures 7-9, that if the display is already in monochrome mode and the battery energy level still falls below the critical level, then a critically low battery warning is provided to the user (telling them they need to charge). Gettemy further teaches, in column 1, lines 47-52, the user being given a screen message indicating that a battery recharge or replacement is needed (such as through use of the cradle with associated electrical connections [260] (see column 6, lines 16-24 and figure 4).

Gettemy, however, doesn't explicitly teach correcting a fault condition where the fault conditions is fault in a connection and completely eliminating the fault condition in the connection. Cheng teaches a system for providing the user with trouble-shooting help via a sequence of steps to help alleviate the problems (see column 1, lines 38-62 and column 2, lines 56-59), but further teaches providing trouble-shooting help to a user for issues related to the connection status of the monitor and possible methods to remove such problems (see column 1, lines 22-25, column 2, lines 43-59, and column 3, lines 18-21). The test system first displays trouble shooting steps to help the user establish the a connection to the video card (a no-picture state) (see column 2, lines 43-59) and then helps the user test the color display function of the monitor (a partial picture state) (see column 2, lines 64 through column 3, line 21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Gettemy and Cheng before him at the time the invention was made to modify user assistance program of

Gettemy to include the fault conditions relating to connection status of Cheng and corresponding steps to alleviate such a fault. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this aids a user in determining a fault condition for a monitor and providing support for eliminating the fault.

14. With regard to claim 15, which teaches the detecting means including an interface capable of receiving an input from a user that instruction in necessary regarding activating a function of the apparatus, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-20, column 9, lines 5-17, and in figures 9 and 10, the receipt of a user selection, through a graphical depiction of options, of command to leave in color or to change to mono, this function is then carried out.

15. With regard to claim 20, Gettemy teaches a housing including a display (see column 4, lines 48-51, a connector disposed on the housing (see column 4, lines 48-52), and a system that detects solutions to problems with the device and provides a graphical depiction of the solutions to the user (see column 2, lines 15-28 and figures 7-9). Gettemy further teaches, in column 1, lines 47-52, the user being given a screen message indicating that a battery recharge or replacement is needed (such as through use of the cradle with associated electrical connections [260] (see column 6, lines 16-24 and figure 4).

Gettemy, however, doesn't explicitly teach correcting a fault condition where the fault conditions is fault in a connection and completely eliminating the fault condition in the connection. Cheng teaches a system for providing the user with trouble-shooting help via a sequence of steps to help alleviate the problems (see column 1, lines 38-62

and column 2, lines 56-59), but further teaches providing trouble-shooting help to a user for issues related to the connection status of the monitor and possible methods to remove such problems (see column 1, lines 22-25, column 2, lines 43-59, and column 3, lines 18-21). The test system first displays trouble shooting steps to help the user establish the a connection to the video card (a no-picture state) (see column 2, lines 43-59) and then helps the user test the color display function of the monitor (a partial picture state) (see column 2, lines 64 through column 3, line 21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Gettemy and Cheng before him at the time the invention was made to modify user assistance program of Gettemy to include the fault conditions relating to connection status of Cheng. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this aids a user in determining a fault condition for a monitor and providing support for eliminating the fault.

16. With regard to claim 21, which teaches means for displaying being capable of displaying a graphical depiction of the solution on the display, Gettemy teaches, in column 2, lines 15-25, providing a message (graphical depiction), on the display screen, that allows the user to change the display to prolong battery life.

17. With regard to claims 23, which teaches the housing being at least one of a monitor, a television, a computer, a personal digital assistant, a DVD player, a CD player, a digital storage medium player and a network device, Gettemy teaches, in column 1, line 66 through column 2, line 4, the system being implemented in a cell phone, PDA, etc.

18. With regard to claim 24, which teaches the means for displaying being disposed in a housing with the display, Gettemy teaches in column 4, lines 57-61, the display being in the cover of the system.

19. With regard to claim 25, which teaches means for displaying further displaying a message indicating that a proper connection is made with the connector when the detecting means detects the proper connection is made with the connector, Cheng further teaches, in column 2, lines 60-63, a message in the self-diagnostic system indicating a normal status of the connection.

20. With regard to claim 26, Gettemy teaches a housing including a display (see column 4, lines 48-51, a connector disposed on the housing (see column 4, lines 48-52), and a system that detects solutions to problems with the device and provides a graphical depiction (iconographical depiction) of the solutions to the user (see column 2, lines 15-28 and figures 7-9). Gettemy further teaches, in column 1, lines 47-52, the user being given a screen message indicating that a battery recharge or replacement is needed (such as through use of the cradle with associated electrical connections [260] (see column 6, lines 16-24 and figure 4).

Gettemy, however, doesn't explicitly teach correcting a fault condition where the fault conditions is fault in a connection and completely eliminating the fault condition in the connection. Cheng teaches a system for providing the user with trouble-shooting help via a sequence of steps to help alleviate the problems (see column 1, lines 38-62 and column 2, lines 56-59), but further teaches providing trouble-shooting help to a user for issues related to the connection status of the monitor and possible methods to

remove such problems (see column 1, lines 22-25, column 2, lines 43-59, and column 3, lines 18-21). The test system first displays trouble shooting steps to help the user establish the a connection to the video card (a no-picture state) (see column 2, lines 43-59) and then helps the user test the color display function of the monitor (a partial picture state) (see column 2, lines 64 through column 3, line 21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Gettemy and Cheng before him at the time the invention was made to modify user assistance program of Gettemy to include the fault conditions relating to connection status of Cheng and corresponding steps to alleviate such a fault. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this aids a user in determining a fault condition for a monitor and providing stepwise support for eliminating the fault.

21. With regard to claim 27, which teaches means for displaying further displaying a message indicating that a proper connection is made with the connector when the detecting means detects the proper connection is made with the connector, Cheng further teaches, in column 2, lines 60-63, a message in the self-diagnostic system indicating a normal status of the connection.

22. With regard to claim 34, which teaches detecting of the fault condition includes detecting of an improper physical connection for the display device, Cheng teaches, in column 2, lines 43-59, the system detecting faults in a physical connection carrying electrical signals between the monitor and the video card.

23. With regard to claim 35, which teaches detecting of an improper electrical connection for the display device, Cheng teaches, in column 2, lines 43-59, the system

detecting faults in a physical connection carrying electrical signals between the monitor and the video card.

24. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gettemy, Cheng, and Kwon et al., Patent No.: US 7,043,691, hereafter Kwon.

25. With regard to claim 7, Gettemy teaches a system for detecting faults and providing graphical displays, which illustrate a solution (see column 2, lines 15-25). Gettemy and Cheng, however, don't specifically disclose the graphical depiction including a color-coded monitor cable being plugged into a color-coded connector. Kwon teaches a systems in which a user is provided with a graphical depiction to alleviate connection problems (see column 1, lines 55-59), similar to that of Gettemy and Cheng, but further teaches providing a visual depiction to assist the user in connecting cables where the cables and connections are color-coded (see column 8, lines 17-21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Gettemy, Cheng, and Kwon before him at the time the invention was made to modify the trouble-shooting system of Gettemy and Cheng to include the color-coded connection system of Kwon. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this would help to further limit confusion of the user and minimize faults.

26. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gettemy, Cheng, and Petty et al., Patent #6,546,263, hereinafter Petty.

27. With regard to claim 22, Gettemy and Cheng teach a system for displaying solutions to issues in the computer system on the display, but don't specifically teach the solutions being animated on the display. Petty teaches a system for providing a visual representation of a plurality of faults/conditions that can be present on a system, similar to that of Gettemy and Cheng, however, Petty further teaches, in column 3, line 54 through column 4, line 7 and in figure 1b, a icon that rotates through states to display a corresponding updated status of the system battery power (providing an indication of when to charge). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Gettemy, Cheng, and Petty before him at the time the invention was made to modify trouble-shooting system of Gettemy and Cheng to include the animated depiction of the fault, as did Petty. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this provides the user with a better representation of exactly how much time they have before they must charge the system.

28. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gettemy, Cheng, and Kim, Patent #5,670,972.

29. With regard to claim 31, Gettemy teaches a housing including a display (see column 4, lines 48-51, a connector disposed on the housing (see column 4, lines 48-52), and a system that detects solutions to problems with the device and provides a graphical depiction of the solutions to the user (see column 2, lines 15-28 and figures 7-9). Gettemy and Cheng, however, doesn't teach displaying a non-textual description of said at least one step. Kim teaches, a system that provides the user with a graphical

depiction of help information in a self-diagnostic system, similar to that of Gettemy and Cheng (specifically Chengs teaching, in column 2, lines 64 through column 3, line 21, displaying a color specific display image to assist a user in determining which color is not properly connected), but further teaches the system detecting the absence of a video signal and providing the user with a pictorial image (non-textural image) to confirm whether the proper connection is made (see column 1, lines 20-30 and lines 50-63 and in column 6, lines 50-55 and figure 3A). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Gettemy, Cheng and Kim before him at the time the invention was made to modify the trouble-shooting system of Gettemy and Cheng to include the non-textural image, as did Kim. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because the non-textural depiction provides a multilingual quickly recognizable guide to a problem.

Response to Arguments

30. The arguments filed on 11-03-2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Reasons set forth below.

31. The Applicants argue that "there are no 'steps to alleviate such a fault' that can be taken by a user, other than take the PDA to a repair facility. It is therefore"

32. In response the Examiner respectfully submits that though this argument is incomplete it will attempted to be answered. Gettemy further teaches, in column 1, lines 47-52, the user being provided with a screen message indicating that a battery recharge or replacement is needed (such as through use of the cradle with associated electrical

connections [260] (see column 6, lines 16-24 and figure 4). Charging a PDA is clearly not a action that would require a "repair facility".

33. The Applicants argue the combination of the Gettemy and Cheng references.

34. In response the Examiner respectfully submits that Gettemy and Chenge teach similar systems that supply a user with an on screen indication of a fault condition that further provides the user with an idea of how to go about fixing the fault. Both furthermore help the user alleviate a fault by telling the user to plug the device in (see column 1, lines 47-52 of Gettemy and column 2, lines 43 through column 3, line 21 of Cheng).

35. The Applicants argue that Cheng does not show a "graphical depiction which illustrates said solution".

36. In response the Examiner respectfully submits that a message displayed to a user on a computer screen (CRT) is a "graphical depiction" which provides a user with a solution (see column 2, lines 43 through column 3, line 21).

Conclusion

37. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

38. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

39. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G. Bonshock whose telephone number is (571) 272-4047. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

40. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

41. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

1-8-07
dgb

RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2173